WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner Contemplating Another Raid on the President.

The Texas Senatorship-General Reynolds Left Out in the Cold.

Spirited Debate in the Senate Over Southern Affairs.

Senator Sherman Goes for the Ku Kluxes.

Proposal to Limit the Business of Congress.

General Legislation Discouraged date is \$15,901,500. in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1871. The Condition of Affairs at the South-Senator

Sherman Going for the Ku Kluxes. The debate on the condition of affairs at the South was fairly opened in the Senate to-day on the proposition of Senator Sherman to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the suppression of the Ku Klux. Sherman himself delivered the first speech. It was very radical, and took the broad ground that the Ku Klux should be put down by the strong arm of the government. Sherman is not usually an extremist, nor a sensationalist. He is a man of such careful statement that what he says generally has great weight with his fellow Senators, any of his colleagues were surprised to-day to hear his strong denunciation of the Ku Klux, and not a came to the conclusion that there be something in it. Sherman informed the Senate, before starting out, that he had given the whole subject a careful, patient investigation, and what he was about to say was the result of his deliberate convictions. He confined himself to a bare recital of facts, without attempting to point out any remedy, except in a general way. remedy he proposed to leave to the Judiciary Committee. His speech received marked attention, and is generally spoken of to-night as very able. Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, replied to Sherman. Unfortunately for him, and for the democratic side of the Senate, he admitted nearly all Sherman had charged. He denied that Kentucky was any worse than other States, and asserted his willingness to hunt down the Ku Klux, if there were any. Sherman turned the tables on him by producing a copy of Stevenson's annual message while Governor of Kentucky, wherein he distinctly admits the existence of bodies of armed men whose combinations are too powerful to be dealt with by the civil law. Bayard, of Delaware, a member of the Southern Outrage Committee, has the floor for Monday. Nearly all the Senators on both sides of the Chamber intend to deliver speeches during the discussion of this question, and the debate promises to be prelonged for many days.

to the Sent. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, in their report to-day, say that in pursuance of the several acts of Congress for the reconstruction of the State of Texas, the Legislature convened on the 8th and completed its organization on the 10th of February, On the second Tuesday after its organization the Legislature elected Mr. Morgan C. Hamilton United States Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1871. The same Legislature, on the same day, elected Mr. Flanagan for the term ending March 3, 1875, and Mr. Hamilton for the term ending March 3, 1871. These last two elections were to fill vacancies then existing, and both of these Senators were admitted to ther seats. By the constitution of Texas there was another session of the same Legislature, after election of Mr. Hamilton and before the expiration of his term. This session commenced on the 10th of January, 1871, and on the second Tue day after its organization the Legislature proceeded to the election of a Senator for the commencing March 4, 1871-the same term for which Mr. Hamilton had been elected at the preceding session. General Reynolds was reported to have been elected, although the certificate referred to the committee was not signed by the Governor. The reason assigned for the election of General Revnolds is that the Legislature had no authority to elect Mr. Hamilton at the time of his election. The committee decide otherwise, and say, in reporting in favor of the election of Mr. Hamilton, that the case is precisely like that of Mr. Gilbert, of Florida, settied at the last session. The report was unanimous, and having been adopted by the Senate, Mr. Hamilton will on Monday taxe his seat.

The Texas Senators-Mr. Hamilton Entitled

Revision of the Laws-Early Completion of the Work Pesirable.

Messrs, Abbott and Barringer, members of the Statute Revising Commission, have addressed a letter to the committees of the Senate and the House on the revision of the laws, recommending some changes in the arrangements for that work, with a view of greater expedition in order to secure the completion of their report before the expiration of the new Congress. They give the following account of what has been accomplished since last fail, when the present Board of Commissioners commenced their labors. The result of the winter's labor may be thus stated:-

when the present Board of Commissioners commenced their labors. The result of the winter's labor may be thus stated:

A system of classification, comprising seventy-six titles or heads of statute law, formed, indeed, upon an outline draited by the former board, has been adopted, after a careful examination of its application to all the statutes, and a distinct collection has been make in convenient form for expeditious revision of every existing provision of law deemed appropriate to each head or title of the classification. These collections stand arranged in Independent portions, and any one of them may be taken as the basis for drafting a title of revised statutes upon the subject which it includes with a good degree of conndence that it will present or oring to the notice of the draftsman all laws necessary to be considered in framing that fitle. Thus, although no title has been completed, an equal and considerable progress has been made upon every one of the seventy-six titles under which the Commissioners propose to arrange the entire work. The statute reviving the Commission allows till the summer of 18:3 for completing the work; but the writers think that if certain changes in organization and method are made in season it is not impossible to complete the revision so that it can come before the present Congress. This would be advantageous for the following reasons:—First—The revision is needed. From every quarter assurances are received that the United states Revised Statutes are desired now, not five or six years hence; but, it is we e possible, immediately.

Second—Any extension of the term involves an actual increase in the aggregate labor to be performed from the advance in legislation. The statutes passed at each session mins be embraced in the revision; and they come up for consideration in a way which much necesses the difficulty of dealing with them. As between an undertaking to revise them in five, the additional inreceivers of legislation would fil, very probably, one of the years.

Third—If t

ned by expedition. The convenience of Congress and the unmate adoption of the work would proba-bly be promoted by the Commissioners reporting the various titles as rapidly as practicable, submitting the last one as carly as the control of the control the last one as early as the opening of the last ses-sion of the Forty-second Congress, December, 1872. The Mississippi Disturbances Being Investi-

gated. Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has addressed a telegram to Senator Ames and Representanves Morphis, Harris and Perce, in which he says that the late outrages at Meridian are being legally investi-gated; that some disturbances have taken place along the Alabama border, but that there is difficolly in discovering the guilty parties, as they were in disguise; that the power of the State government is ample to preserve the peace, and with the excep-

tions above stated order reigns throughout the State Democrate Favoring Investigation Into South

orn Affairs.
The Southern democratic members of the House, in caucus to-day, resolved to advise their constituents to afford every facility to the Joint Committee for ascertaining the truth concerning violations of the law of that section of the country. Summer Contemplating Another Raid on the

President. Senator Sumner proposes to make a speech on the Southern Ku Klux business. It is understood that he will refer to the fact that at the beginning of the present session President Grant proposed to send in a special message on the condition of the South. He will show that it was the duty of the President to have done this, and will then argue that in his failure to do it Grant was recreaut to his duty to the country and the republican party.

Contested Sears in the Senate. The Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges held their first meeting to-day and took up the contested seats of Hamilton of Texas, Bloggett of Georgia and Goldthwaite of Alabama. The committee agreed to report in favor of Hamilton being admitted to his seat. They will probably report also In favor of Biodgett and Goldthwaite.

The New Loan. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day amounted to \$2,250,600, and the total amount subscribed to

Internal Revenue Receipts. Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to

\$820.190; grand total for the fiscal year to date, \$107,779,163,

Currency Statement. The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amounted to \$611,500. The shipments were, to assistant treasurers, national depositories, &c., notes, \$2,943,000; currency, \$296,397.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation \$354,630,000 and for public deposits \$15,911,500.

Muillated notes burned during the week, \$461,900; total amount burned, \$40,210,582; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$800,990; balance due for mutilated notes,

Bank circulation outstanding, \$311,780,10; naional gold bank circulation issued to date, \$221,500. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week. \$540,700.

Personal. James Davis, of South Bend, Ind., was to-day appointed Special Treasury Agent.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1871.

WASHINGTON, MAICH IS, 1861.

OUTRAGES IN GEOBULA.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from the colored people of Georgia representing that they are denied redress in the courts, and attacked by mobs when asserting their rights, &c., and asking protection from Con cress. Referred to the Committee on Southern Outrages. BILL RECALLED FROM THE ROUSE.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill defining a gross of matches He had received despatches from large manufacturers to the effect that the bill would work most injuriously to their inter-

effect that the bill would work most injuriously to their interceas. The motion was agreed to and an order made for the recall of the bill from the House.

Mr. Kellogo introduced bills to revice the navigation and shipping intercess of the United States, and imposing tonnage duties and for other purpose and imposing tonnage duties and for other purpose.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to re-establish the office of surveyor at Lastport, Me. Plased.

By Mr. Ornorn, (rep.) of Fia.—For public buildings at Jacksonville, Fia. Referred to the Committee on Fublic Buildings.

Jacksonville, Fia. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

By Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa.—Relating to write of execution and other inal process in courts of the United States.

By Mr. Scott, (rep.) of N. H.—To define the relative rank of a professor of insthematics. In the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SELVERISHON OF CIVIL LAW AT THE SOUTH.

The Senate then took up as the business of the morning bour Mr. Sherman's resolution alleging the subversion by armed disguised and lawless med, mainly soldiers of the late last insurrectionary States; that persons and property are unsafe, their rights as cuizens denied, and the courts powerless by organized perjury to punish crime; and instructing the Juliciary Committee to report remedical inguistical.

Mr. Sherman's, rep., of Ohio, said every word contained in the resolution was strictly true, and that in eleven Southern States the public condition was one of unparaliced Measurements.

i the resolution was strictly true, and that in eleven South-rn States the public condition was one of unparalleled orror and anarchy.

Messra. Davis, Sievenson, Johnston and Lewis, on the emocratic side, here addresses the Casir.

Mr. Liwis, (rpp.) of Va., said the condition of his State Virginia) was as peaceful and orderly as that of any State in the Union. He denied that any Ku Klux Klan organizaons existed there.
Mr. JOHNSTON, (dem.) of Va., the associate of Mr. Lewis, orroborated the assertion of his colleague. orroborated the assertion of his colleague.

Mr. Sherman replication the would substantiate the assertions of the resolution from the testimony taken before the

elect committee of savestigation.

Mr. Davis, (dens.) of, Kr., replied, that there were disorders in Kentucky that ought to be put down by the proper authority he admitted, but it would be done sooner and much hority he admitted, but it would be done sooner and much more judy if Congress did not interiere with the State authority in Congress did not interiere with the State authority in the state authority in

air. DAVIS, (deim.) Oi, Ny., replied, that there were disorders in Kentucky inst ought to be put down by the proper authority he admitted, but it would be done sooner and much more failly if Congress did not interiere with the Stale authorities.

Air. Shirman resumed, quoting from the report of the committee to show that as a result of the operation of the Ku Kiux in terrorizing and intimidang coored men, it was disgraceful to civilization and most starting. These men being mainly soldiers of the late rebel armies had virtually taken up arms in violation of the very liberal terms accorded them by General Grant upon their surreaded. After reading from the Ku Klux oath to show that the objects of the organization the Ku Klux oath to show that the objects of the organization were politically to proreau colored men and others from exercising their political rights, and that by it the members were bound to murder, rob and plunder under the discipline prescribed by their former rebet leaders, Mr. Sperman said ne did not know of any organization in history whitch for attrocky could compare with this. These men countries of their compare with this. These men countries were their countries of the sonate would admit that an organization in both of the countries of the sonate would admit that an organization in some set allowed the put down. Their manber to North Caro tamely should be put down. Their manber to North Caro tamely should be put down. Their manber to North Caro tamely should be put down. Their manber to North Caro tamely should be put down. Their manber to North Caro tamely should be put down. Their manber to North Caro tamely should be put down. Their manber to North Caro tamely should be put down. The appear of the country in the State, say two of these outrages had been county, in that State, say two of these outrages had been county, in that State, say two of these outrages had been county, in the state of the same visit of the country of the cou

inx organizations.

Mr. EHERMAN moved to amend so far us to provide for ction on the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so far as to provide for action on the report of the Judiclary Committee on the South.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the revolution, and thought some measure of revenue reform should be passed. He proceeded to urge the necessity of an early reduction of taxes, with a corresponding dimmution of go ernment expenses, and also the importance of passing the bulle repeating the outless on coal and salt.

The subject was unany faid aside and the consideration of Mr. Sherman's resolution continued.

CONSIDERATION OF MR. SHERMAN'S BESOLUTION RESOLUTION RESOLUTI

The subject was many laid aside and the consideration of Mr. Sherman's resolution continued.

ONSEDERATION OF MR. SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION RESULTION OF MR. SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION RESULTION of the people of all sections to protection in the enjoyment of their inalismable rights as citizens, and asserted that Mr. Sherman had signally failed to make good has asserted that Mr. Sherman had signally failed to make good has asserted that Mr. Sherman had signally failed to make good has asserted that Mr. Sherman had signally failed to make good has asserted that Mr. Sherman had signally failed to make good has asserted that Mr. Sherman had signally failed to make good has asserted that Mr. Sherman had special character. Fauts ancertained by official investigation, instead of mere newspaper rumors presented by the Senator from Glob, should be the basis of legislation, That Senator has shown his incapacity to sit as a judge upon the facts by his prejudice against the South. Having recently acted as dovernor of Kentucky he (Mr. Sievenson) was able to deay that secret organizations of any considerable numbers exited there. Bisorders has occurred there, but if the Senate would vote him an investigating committee he would undertake to show that in the same length of time more crime and outrage was committed in the eity of Chelimant than to the whole State of Kentucky. But fide for bit that he should make isolated cases the basis of legislation for the social condition of one-half of the country. But the speech of the Senator from Onto had been made mannly for political effect, and probably would not have seen uttered so far in advance of the President of the country but the great from the fact of the Postmaster General subject of the result of the senator from Onto had been made mannly for political effect, and probably would not have seen uttered so far in advance of the President of the results of the president of the results of the president of the results of the proposition of the senator of colored men, and appropriate of the

them. He asserted the duty of Congress to interfere to repres

ATTRACAS SENATORSHIP.

Mr. STRWART, (rep.) of Nev., made a unanimous report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Morgan C. Hamilton, including a resolution that he was duly elected Senator from Frank for the term commencing March 4, 1871, and was herefore entitled to take the seat on taking the required out.

oath.
The resolution was adopted.
The VICE PRESIDENT said, if Mr. Hamilton were now present, he would come forward and take the oath, but that gentlems was absent from the chamber.
Mr. ANTICON remarked that, on Monday, he would ask the Senate to remain in session until they disposed of his resolution. solution.

At half-past five o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned till Monday.

OBITUARY.

Yesterday morning a cable telegram published in the HERALD appounced the death of this eminent year of his age. The career of Robert Chambers. like that of his brother William, was a remarkable instance of talents and energy struggling against adverse circumstances and coming out victorious. At Pecbles, Scotland, in 1802, the subject of this sketch was born. His parents were persons of respectability and good standing; but, as they lacked wealth to send them to the universities, Robert and his brother were educated in their native town. Reverses making still narrower an already small income the family was compelled to return to Edinburg, where the two boys were, in a measure, thrown entirely upon their own resources. Scoten pluck and industry soon surmounted the many obstacles in their path. In 131 Robert began business on his own account as a bookseller; his capital amounted to a few smilings, but he invested it judiciously, and was able to make a living out of it. Bookselling, however, was only eigaged in irom accessity. The young man possessed a niterary taste which he soon found an opportunity of indulging. William, his brother, had added the princing business to bookselling, and Robert induced him to undertake the publication of a small periodical called the Releidoscope, the latter furnishing the articles and William setting the type and printing off the paper himself. After a brief existence the Releidoscope was abandoned to enable Robert to write and bring out his "libustrations of the Author of Waveriey," an admirable work on the supposed characters whom Sir Walter Scott described posed characters whom Sir Waiter Scott described in his novels. Shortly after this book appeared Robert set about collecting materials for his "Tradi-tions of Edinburg," a most interesting work. It was published in 1824 and has passed through many chiting.

tions of Edinburg," a most interesting work. It was published in 1824 and nus passed through many editions.

The deceased author had now made a reputation in the world of letters and henceforward his path in hie was smooth and easy. Itis "Popular Rhymes of Scotland" appeared in 1826; during the following year he published his "Pictures of Scotland" and snortly after he gave to the public five voinnes of histories of the "Scotlish Rebellious," two of a "Lafe of James I." and three of "Scotlish Ballada and Songs." He also began the publication of his "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," which was compicted in four volumes in 1835.

In 1829 William and Robert, for the first time, entered into copartnership. Together they published a "Gazetteer of Scotland" in 1832, and a "History of Scotland for Juvenile Readers," the latter written by Robert. On February 4, 1832, the first number of Chambers' Journal appeared, and soon obtained a large circulation. From that time the business of the prothers continued to improve, and at the present day is very large. Although he never received a regular education in science the subject of this sketch produced several excellent geological works. The lattest of his historical produced received a regular education in science the subject of this sketch produced several excellent geological works. The latest of his historical productions is the 'Domestic Annais of Scotland.'' He also edited, with his brother, a large number of works, one of the most important of which is 'Chambers' Encyclopædia.'' The death of Robert Chambers must be regarded as a severe loss to Scotlash literature. He was a close and attentive student of the history of his naive country, and constitution of the history of his naive country, and constitution. student of the history of his naive country, and con-tributed greatly in the work of giving to the world facts in connection with the events of the past in Scotland which would have been wholy lost but for his study and research.

A telegram from Macon, Ga., reports the death of E. A. Nisbet, of that State. He was born in Georgia in 1803, received a good education, studied law, and after his admission to the bar won reputation as a lawyer of ability and success. Entering prominently into politics he became a leader and was elected to fill numerous responsible positions, among which was that of Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. In 1888 Judge Nisset was chosen a Representative in Congress and served with credit during two successive terms, retiring to private life at the end of his second term and resuming the practice of his profession. After the to private life at the end or his second term and resuming the practice of his profession. After the outbreak of the rebellion he was elected a member of the Confederate Congress, and served as such, we think, till the collapse of the Confederacy. Judge Nisbel was a resident of Macon, where he died at two o'clock yesterday aftermoon. He was a gentleman of high character for personal and official integrity, was quite popular with the people throughout the State, and was much esteemed in private life.

Paymaster McKenn Buchanga, United States Navy.

A Boston telegram reports that McKean Buchanan, retired Paymaster of the United States Navy, died at the Navy Yard in that city yesterday. aged seventy-four years. He was on board of the irigate Congress when that vessel was sank by the rebel ram Merrimae, the latter being commanded by his brother.

ARKANSAS LEGSLATURE

Resignation of Governor Clayton-A Host of Friends Provided for-Antics of the New

A special despatch from Little Rock says:- In the House yesterday, a bill was introduced to provide for filling the office of Governor, in case of vacancy. It provides that the President pro tem, of the Senate shall become Governor, and if there is none, then the

The Senate assembled at one o'clock as a High Court of Impeachment, Acting Chief Justice Whytock presiding. A communication was received from Chief Justice McClure acknowledging the ser from Chief Justice McClure acknowledging the service and saying he was ready for the trial. The comes for the respondent submitted a general denurrer to the articles of impeachment, after which the Court adjourned till Monday, when argument will be had on the demurrer. It will, doubtless, be sustained and the defendant released.

Mr. Clayton sent in his resignation to the House this morning, annuncing that he had turned over the books and papers of his office to the Fresident pro tem. of the Senaic. Mr. Clayton leaves for Washington to morrow.

Mr. Halley was sworn in this afternoon and en-Affinite was sworth in this alternoon and en-tered on the discharge of his duties as Governor. About three years ago he was a merchant and failed. He took the benefit of the Bankrupt law, and has been in the State five years. When the Reconstruc-tion bill passed he entered into politics (radical), succeeding to be elected "senator from this district. He was one of the strongest advocates of the Fund-ing bill, which passed last session. He is now well off.

off.

Before Mr. Clayton resigned he signed nearly two
thousand commissions for friends who had been
provided for, among them Speaker Tankersley as
superintendent of the Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1871. The act approved July last, having directed the President to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000, the following army order has just been issued, giving the table of organization

just been issued, giving the table of organization from and after July 1, 1871:—

Enlisted men of engineers, 301; enlisted men of ordinance, 475; ordinance sergeants at posts, 709; military academy band, 24; sixty enlisted men per company for fity-five companies of artillery, 3,300; eighty-four enlisted men per battery for five batteries of light artillery, 420; eighty-four enlisted men per company for 120 companies of cavalry, 10,000; sixty enlisted men per company for 250 companies of infinitry, 15,000; non-commissioned staff of regiments, 200; total 30,000.

The non-commissioned staff of regiments are computed as follows:—Sergeant majors, 40; quartermaster sergeants, 40; chief musicians, 40; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, 60; saddier sergeants of cavalry, 10; chief trumpeters of cavalry, 10; total, 200.

etal, 200. rate of enlisted men per company is to in-non-commissioned officers and all other

To provide for the reduction of any surplus num-To provide for the reduction of any surplus number of men which may be in the service June 30, 1870, company commanders will report to their legimental commanders the names of all indifferent soliders of their command who ought to be discharged for the good of the service in season to secure the action of the department commanders, who will issue necessary orders for such discharges, to take effect June 30, 1871, and also for reducing companies above the standard and filling those below it by transfers from one company to another of the same regiment. Instructions will be given to recruiting officers to diminish the number of recruits emisted by raising the standard of height and other qualifications, with a view to improving the character of the rank and file of the army.

Assistant Paymaster Robert Dickey has been ordered as assistant to the Paymaster at the Wasnington (D. C.) Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander T. F. Jewell has been detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieutennal Commander C. F. Schmitz has been de-tached from the Naval Academy and ordered to Mound City, III

LITERATURE.

Criticisus on New Books.

PRESENTERIAN REUNION. MEMORIAL VOLUME— 1837-1871. DeWitt U. Lunt & Co., New York. After thirty-three years separation the two great Presbyterian bodies of the United States of America, known vaguely for a protracted period, known disctively since the disumon in 1837 as the Old School and the New School, became during the course of last year once more one. After lengthened, and, as we think, unnecessary bickerings, and after a long drawn out courtship, the reunion, which, perhaps, ought never to have been necessary, has been happliy effected. Of this reunion the volume now before us is designed to be a memorial. A very handsome and useful memorial it is. It contains a historical sketch of the Old School and a historical sketch of the New School, biographical sketches of the leading men on both sides and much other interesting matter. The contributors are smong the best men in the Church. Dr. Miller gives the historical review of the Gld School. Dr. Stearns gives the historical review of the New School. The biographical sketches of the Old School were contributed by Dr. Sprague, and those of the New by Dr. Humphrey. There is an able paper on reunton, by Dr. Adams, of this city. Drs. Jacobus and Fowler give an admirable sketch of the Assemblies of 1869. Mr. Plumley writes skulfully on reconstruction. The last chapter is entitled "The Future Church," and is from the pen of Dr. Hatt, of Fifth avenue. With this paper we have to confess ourselves somewhat disappointed. Its scope is limited, its language in several instances painfully slovenly, although it offers some sensible advice which it would be well for the Presbyterian Church of the Future to follow. The publishers have done their part of the work well. Tastefully yet not expensively got up, printed in fine, round, clear type, on excellent paper, the style of the book is in admirable harmony with its purpose.

A MANUAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY. By George Raw-linson, M. A. Harper & Brothers, New York. This is beyond all question the best manual ancient history in the English tanguage. Its author, Mr. Rawlinson, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, is, perof all living men, best qualified for work he has performed. The history carries us back to the earliest times and brings us up to the fail of the Western Empire. It comprises the history of Chaldea, Assyria, Media, Babylonia, Lydia, Phœnicia, Syria, Judea, Egypt, Carthage, Persia, Greece, Macedonia, Partia and Rome. The "Manual" is based on the "Handbuch" of Heeren, originally published in 1799 and corrected by its author up to the year 1828; but as this work is no longer in print in an English form and as the march of modern discovery has made large portions of it antiquated. rofessor Rawlinson deemed it destrable to replace the "Handbuch" of Heeren by a "Manual" conceived on the same scale, extending over the same period and treating on the main) of the same nations. In all our advanced schools, in our collegiate institutions and in the universities this book will be found an invaluable text book for the study of ancient history.

"SLOW HORSES MADE FAST AND FAST HORSES MADE FASTER," is the title of a work published by Jesse Haney & Co. The work is from the pen of Mr. John Elderken, a gentle nan who has given the subject on which he writes much study, and he certainly has produced a very readable and profitable work for breeders and trainers of the trotting horse, The work treats of the origin of the American trotter, the high values of fast horses, large profits from raising them, achievements of celebrated trotters, improvement in the stock, how to produce the best trotters, training, shows how good horses are spoiled by fallacious theories and faulty appuances. tells how to make pacers trot, and how to take care

THE LIFE OF ST. PATRICK, APOSTLE OF IRELAND. Under this title the Catholic Publication Society of New York have issued a volume embracing ar account of the life and missionary labors of Ireland's patron saint. The author, Mr. M. F. Cusack, appears to have had access to very valuable and apparently accurate sources of information, and to have utilized his material with care. The book is in fine type and a style of workmanship worthy of

THE PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY; parts three and four. By Herbert Spencer.
This appears to be a very learned, slightly ab-

struse book, in continuation of parts one and two of the same work. The author goes to confirm the popular belief in the saying, "We are fearfully and derfully made."

HEARTSRASE. By Miss Yonges. D. Appleton & Co., New York, Publishers. A new and handsome edition of a most popular

vork. To say more than this is unnecessary. author's writings are too well known and liked to require more comment. THE JOURNAL OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONVEN-

rios of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York supplies a very interesting record of the position of this venerable religious institution as it exists among us.

PULLING A HOUSE OF TLL FAME.

Yesterday afternoon an order was issued by Superintendent Ke so for the arrest of parties keeping, as alleged, a disorderly house at No. 26 East Thirteenth street, between University place and Broadway. The complainants were James Pott, of the Cooper Institute, whose residence is at No. 26 East Thirteenth street, and Dr. Bronson, who is also a neighbor. The house is kept by a woman named Elizabeth Roberts, At a late nour in the evening Captain Irving, Chlet of the defective squal, accompanied by a number of his officers, made a raid upon the premises of Mme. Roberts, and arrested the proprietress and a woman named Henrietta Mazocchi, Edward Kechen and Harry Tewssbury were aise captured. Kechen and Mazoccai were released. The latter was accompanied by her child, a girl of four years, who, by her insocent and happy demeanor before the detectives, won from the tender hearted Superintendent kind treatment for her unfortunate and misguided mother. The parties now held will be brought before the Police Justice at Jefferson Market this morning. as alleged, a disorderly house at No. 26 East Thir-

"MAD FROM LIFE'S HISTORY." A Weman Hangs Herself in Her Own Room

Yesterday afternoon a woman named ann Donlin reported at the Twenty-eighth precinct station reported at the Twenty-eighth precinct station house that she had called to see another woman—a friend of hers—named Mary Lone, who lived on the top floor of No. 263 West Houston street, and, finding the door locked, made inquiries of other parties living in the house, who told her that Mrs. Lone find not been seen for some time. As she feared all was not as it should be she requested that an officer be sent to open the door and see if the woman was in the room. Accordingly officer Ryan accompanied her back to the house, and upon forcing the door open found the unfortunate woman hanging by the neck, in which position she had evicently been for about twenty-four hours. The officer took the body down and then notified Coroner Young, who will to-motrow hold an inquest on it.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.

The growth of the new German city, on Lon Island, called Breslan, astonishes almost everybody. It was incorporated eighteen months ago, and covers It was incorporated eighteen months ago, and covers 2,000 acres of land. It is now quite as large, and its buildings quite as handsome, as any of the antiquated villages on the island. It has churches, hotels, stores, manufectories, and all that goes to constitute a country village. On Easter Monday 2,000 Germans will hold a peace jublies, the new Catholic church will be dedicated, an oration will be delivered in the afternoon and a ball given in the

THE CAME QUESTION ON LONG ISLAND.

Much indignation is felt in the eastern part of Long Island on account of the numerous bills which have been presented in Legislature through the interest of the sportsmen. A bill probleding the use of purse nots which had been introduced in the Assert ceedingly obnoxious.

A leavy fall of snow is reported throughout Montana Ter-The damage to the planting interests by the floods in the Mississippi has been very great. All the lowianis have been

Missistipp has occur very great overflowed.

A report from the mining district near Salt Lake, Utah A report from the mining district near Salt Lake, Utah sars there will be 2,000 tons of silver ore gotten out there daily during the coming summer.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted the resolutions which were passed by the lat National Board of Trade at Haffalo. By the fall of a scaffold at Jamaica Plains, Mass., on Friday, Jamen Card wis killed, two others had limbs brosen, and a fearth man was teriously injured.

AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON'S MATINEE.-If any one entertained the least idea that the popularity of the Swedish Nightingale was on the wane, the audience that attended her matinee at Steinway Hall yesterday would be sufficient to remove such an idea. The hall was crowded to its very utmost capacity, and ladies were in the majority. Outside, Fourteenth street and Union square were filled with carriages; in short, it was an audience such as very seldom gia-idens the eyes of a concert manager. It seemed also to inspire the fair cantatrice, for she sang better than usual. The programme was the following:-Orchestra, "Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai; duel, "Rataplan," Alard, Sigwas the following:—Orchestra, "Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai; duet, "Ratapian," Alard, Signors Brignoli and Verger; violin solo, "Fantasia Appasionata," Vicenxiemps, Mr. Henry Vieuxtemps; duet, "A Night in Venice," Ardit, Mile. Christine Nilsson and Signor Brignoli; aria, "Nozze di Figaro," Mozart, Signor Verger; flower song, "Faust," Gounod, Miss Annie Louise Cary; grand mad scene, "Hamiet," A. Thomas, Mile. Christine Nilsson; orchestra, grand march, "Fannbauser," Wagner; Romanza, "Travlata," Versi, Signor Brignoli; Cavatina, "Belley," Donizetti, Mile. Cristine Nilsson; duet, Marde non donin, "Trovotore," Verdi, Miss Annie Louise Cary and Signor Brignoli; orchestra, "Gadop," Strains.

Galop," Strauss.
Alle. Misson's rendering of the scene from "Ham Mile. Nisson's rendering of the scene from "Ham-let" was particularly fine, and fairly surpassed all her former efforts. It intensified the desire of the audi-ence and her admirers to near her in opera. There was not yesteriay a trace of the indisposition which marred her efforts in the oratorio last week, and we trust that it shall never return again. Miss Cary and Brignoil were also in missonly due voice, and there was scarcely a flaw in the rendering of the en-tire programme. tire programme.

Mile. Nilsson will next appear in concert on
Wednesday evening.

EUTERPE MATINEE .- About one hundred neonle atended the fourth popular concert given at Association Hall yesterday by this excellent society. The attractions were Miss Maria Brainerd, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. Dr. Ayres, Webli, Ciarke, Remmertz, Schauffler. and the grand enorus of the Euterpe under the direction of John P. Morgan. The programme was made up of selections from Schumann, Verdi, Kucken, Mendelssohn, Hamptmann, Barnly and Wehn. These excellent musical enfortanments are deserving of a larger share of patronage than what they have received.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC - A grand testimonial concert was given last evening for the benefit of Mr. U. C. Hill, the founder of the Philharmonic Society. It would be unfair to cavil where all the principal artists volunteered their services. The orcnestra, composed of the members of the Philharmonic and Aschenbroedel Societies, was under the able direction of Herr Carl Bergmann and showed the signs of careful training. Beethoven's overtare "Egmont" was given with astonish ing vigor and precision. The like be said of the finale of the second part-Weber's overture "Euryanthe." Miss Clara Louise Kellogg sang "Belraggio," Irom Rossini's opera "Semiramide," and carried off the honors of the Kellogg sang "Belraggio," from Rossini's opera "Semiramide," and carried off the honors of the evenlag. Her beautiful, clear and ringing voice was also heard at great advantage in the song "in Herz Mir Heréin," by Abt, which she rendered in a spirited manner. The cherming Clara Louise was in both cases redemanded, but, like a sensible artist as she is, declined to be too lavish of her delightful organ. Miss Pautine Ninninger deserves credit for her singing of "D'Amore," from "Trovatore," and was encored. As a matter of course, the stereotyped foral offering was not wanting. Signor Leoni denor) rendered the song "Noel Cantique" with devotional feeling and passionate expression, too much of the latter, in fact, Signor Leoni is a good singer, but he must not pitch his voice too high, for he cannot do it without a severe strain upon his organ. Mr. S. B. Mills, whose interpretations of classical music are always welcome, was the plainst. His playing of "Concerto," in E minor, by Chopin, could not be surpassed. Nor must we omit Master Willie Hess, the youthful violinist, who rendered Vicuxtemps' fantaisle, "Lucia," an I whose playing was characterized by refinement and delicacy of touch. The whole performance was artistically, if not financially, a success.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours to comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

Indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Bel'ding, corner of Ann street:—

1870, 1871.

3 A. M. 31 53 3P. M. 44 54 6A. M. 34 49 6P. M. 43 59 9 A. M. 37 49 9P. M. 41 40 12 M. 39 53 12 P. M. 39 43 49 erget temperature yesterday.

The police arrested 1,527 persons during the past

The amount of taxes paid at the office of the Tax Receiver during the past week was \$29,155. On Thursday next the New York State Poultry So

ciety will sell at auction a large number of the finest breeds of poultry. Fire Marshal McSpedon reports that during the past week there have been in this city fifteen fires, involving a loss of \$26,758, and on which there is an insurance of \$188,600.

Mayor's office, granted the following licenses last week: Boarding houses, 4; express wagons, 14; venders, 50; cares and cartmen, 77; coaches, 7; porters, 4; lunk shops, 1; drivers, 73. Total, 250, Amount received, \$388.

Lewis Weigandt, a tad nine years of age, dled suddenly on Friday night, at the residence of his parents, 105 Eldridge street. The day previous deparents, too Enringe street. In easy previous deceased, while at play in an old building corner of Broome and Eldringe streets, which was being demolished, jumped from the second floor to the pavenent, and it is supposed injured himself internally. Coroner Hermann was notified to hold an inquest.

Mr. James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makethe following report of business for the week ending

Coroner Young vesterday concluded his investi gation previously commenced in the case of Honora Leahey, the child three years of age who was killed op the 16th inst, corner of Barrow and Fourth streets, by being run over by car 39 of the Bleecker Street Raitroad Company. The evidence showed that the occurrence was accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury. The parents of deceased live at 186 We t Fourth street.

Twenty-three bibative devotees of Ireland's tutelar saint, among whom were two full-blooded Teutons, were brought before Judge Scott vesterday morning. The magistrate gave the gentlemen a severe reprimand for being so careless in their devotion to "the drowning of the shamrock," whereby they got drowned themselves. After receiving copious promises of future amendment he told them to "go their ways in peace; their sins would be forgiven thom, for they loved much."

George Shortell, a child three and a half years of age, while crossing Twenty-eighth street, near Second avenue, yesterday atternoon, in advance of a team of horses attached to a heavy truck, was struck by one of the horses and knocked under the wheel, which passed over his body, causing injuries from which death ensued in a few minutes. The remains were removed to the Morgue and Coroner Hermann notified to hold an inquest. The truck driver was arrested and detained at the Twenty-first precinct police station to await the action of the Coroner. The parents of deceased live in Second avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

An audience of nearly seven hundred people as sembled in the great nail of the Cooper Institute yester lay evening to hear a lecture on "Work, Weather and Wealth." So far as the lecture was concerned the "work" was sedious-the "weather" was dry and as for the "wealth"-well it was a free was ory and as for the "wealth"—well it was a free lecture. The lecturer, Mr. Hodgskin, seemed to please and interest his audience, and his remark, "frie weather is faction—more fichle even than a woman"—took immensely. But when he said, "Work only commences when man has learnt that first question of ctwinzation, laying by something for a rainy day," the gallant six hundred present began to look drowsy and did not evince very much interest in the lecturer's concluding remarks.

AD FOR THE POOR OF BROOKLYN. Rev. Father Cassidy will deliver a lecture, entitled

"Travels in Ireland," in St. Mary's Hall, Court street. Brooklyn, this evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to the aid of the poor of the parish of the Star of the Sea. The drain upon the resources of the St. Vincent de Paul Society has been very heavy, owing to the severity of the past season, and it is to be hoped the amount realized by the sale of tickets for the lecture will be sufficient to enable the charitable officers of the seciety in question to con-taine where the need of the poor is greatest. The well known ability of the reverend and ecoquent gentleman is sufficient guarantee of the fact that the theme will be finely dealt with.

PULLING THE KENO PLAYERS.

A Grand Raid Last Night on All the Game bling Hells in the City.

Eight Hundred Prisoners Scooped In and Locked Up.

For some time past Superintendent Kelso has had in contemplation a grand raid on all the gambling hells throughout the entire city, and, having consummated his arrangements, he yesterday morning called all of his captains together and gave orders for the "pull" to be made at a quarter past ten o'clock last night. DESPITE THE SECRESY

with which the waole thing was sbroaded news of it somehow leaked out, and all day yesterday it was discussed by parties throughout the city. In consequence of this the only wonder is that the raid was half as successful as it was.

Superintendent Kelso's orders were that each captain should start out with every available man in his precinct at precisely fitteen minutes past ten, and go for every den within reach; but Captain McCleary, of the Eighth, being somewhat TOO ANXIOUS IN THE MATTER,

started at ten instead of the time designated, and the result was that parties escaping him ran to tag

started at ten instead of the time designated, and the result was that parties escaping him ran to tag other houses and carried the news, which, of course, effectually blocked the game wherever they went. The precincts which suffered least by the exposed were the Fourieenfa and Fifteenth, as they, upon arriving at the pisces they were to "publy" found them all securety bolted and barred and the birds down. Upon

LEAVING THE STATION HOUSE
Captain McCleary, at the head of his squad, marched up Prince street to Broadway, and then turned up that incougnfare towards itonston street. As the mea passed by parties on the street began asking "what's up?" and exclamations of "something's wrong here!" "they have got them this time!" were heard on every hand. In a few minutes Florence's place, countrof Houston and Broadway, was captured, with all the players, the dealer and the impleme 48. While a part of the officers were securing everybody and everything here the others were securing all the traps, were captured in this precinct alone. So great was the excitement along Broadway that it was almost impossible to pass murderers' block, or the streets in that immediate vicinity. Men were seen running in every direction,

CARRYING THE NEWS TO THE DENS that were not yet captured, and confusion worse confounded reigned supreme.

In the Twenty-first precinct about 200 prisoners were captured in some five or six establishments. Joe Gleason's place, 615 Third avenue, was scooped, and here fifty persons, including the dealer and all his implements, were captured. At 20 East Thirty-fourth street.

rhiery prisoners were gor, and here, too, the dealer and the implements and the money were captured. Corner of Twentieth street and Eighth avenue thirty-five persons were handed in; at 54 Bowery twenty-five were caught; at 92 Chatham street thirty-five more were captured, and, in fact, the pull was successful everywaere save in the precincts above mentioned, and to say that the sports were amazed, that they were thrown into a state of inter confusion, does not half express the situation of affairs between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock last night. Not only were professional gambiers

confusion, does not half express the situation of affairs between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock last night. Not only were professional gamblers arrested but bank clerks.

HACK KEPPERS, LAWYERS, MERCHANTZ, and, in fact, men in all stations of hie were found trying their luck at the little game, and all were alike carried off ignonimously between a file of blue coats and brass butions and were furnished with free lodgings in the various station houses. While the 'sport' was going on Superintendent Kelso was in his office at headquarters receiving despatches from the different precincts, and to say that he was singusted at the partial failure of the scheme conveys but a faint idea of his feelings. He was confident of capturing not less than 3,000 prisoners, and instead of this they did not get upwards of sog.

As soon as the prisoners were got within the station houses and the news had spread around the city parties who had friends among the unfortunates, or who supposed they had, made a break for the different station houses, and literally besieged them. Every lady wanted to get us-side to see her, brother, father, husband, man or friend, and in the scene that ensued the HERALD reporter did not take a hand. All hands commenced growling cursing and swearing in a most frightful manner, and ere long

A GENERAL FREE FIGHT

was going on, to quell which the police had their hands full. Heads were punched, eyes were blackened and gouged, sinns were kickel, loos were mashed and pockethooks flew around in wonderful confusion. It was indeed a huge time for the light-lingered gentry, who werd not slow in availing them-eives of the opportanity, and so rich a harvest has not been gathered by thand for many a day.

Until alter one o'clock the Metropolitan Hotel and of the first.

and so rich a harvest has not been gathered by them for many a day.

Until a ter one o'clock the Metropolitan Hotel and vicinity was in as great confusion as was ever witnessed in any single locality in this city. To obtain an entrance was interly impossible, for the crowd swayed to and fro, backwards and forwards through the street, cursing like mad and making the night most hideous. For some reason unexplained to the resporters police officers were placed at the estrance.

porters police officers were placed at the entrance and for a time would not allow a soul to enter the building. This again was the occasion of FRESH OUTBURSTS OF PROFANITY. and the police, the Superintendent and every and, any body of an official character who changed to bel anywhere around were abused in real old time lashion.

anywhere around were abused in real old lime lashion.

Superintendent Kelso is deserving of the greatest praise and c.edit for the way in which he pianne to the way in a watch he pianne to the way in a complete success is due not at all to him, but to Cantain Meccess is due not at all to him, but to Cantain Meccess is due not at all to him, but to Cantain Meccess is due not at all to him, but to Cantain Meccess is due not at all to him, but to Cantain Meccess is due not at all to him, but to Cantain Meccess is due not at all to him, but to Cantain Meccess is due not at all to him, but to Cantain Meccess is due not be at him and the waited until plan in concert with the other captains, the streets of New York city would have been thoroughly cleaned of all gamblers for at least a couple of days. But let these blacklegs beware; for Kelse will not give up the game this way, but will follow them from house to house until he rids the community of the last one of them, if such a thing is possible of accomplishment.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROSBERY.

Bold Attempt to Rob the First National Bank of Indiaon, Pa.
Pirrseure, March 18, 1871.

At eleven o'clock last might a telegraph operator, at Indiana, Pa., was entering ats office, which is in the same building with the First National Bank. when he was attacked by four men with blackened when he was attacked by four men with blackened faces, who knocked him down, dragged him into the bank, gagged and handcafted him. One of tag men stood over him with a revolver while the others undertook to break open the safe, but soon becoming alarmed left the premises without effecting their purpose. They got no money excepting eighty doilars, which they took from the operator, who was found at five o'clock this morning, budly injured. He describes one of the men as a large, muscular trishman, but is unable to describe the others.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The First Case in Alabama Under the Erforcement Act.

MONTGOMERY, March 18, 1871. There was brought before Judge Busiced, or the United States Court, to-day a case involving the Enforcement act of Congress. He held that under the act in all cases where there was complaint of attempt by two or more persons to deprive any one of any right guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the United States that federal courts had exchasive urisdiction, and that state courts were divested

THE BOSTON, HASTFOOD AND ERIE BAILBOAD.

Boston, March 18, 1871. The first meeting of the creditors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was held to-day, some flat creditors being present. They elected for assignees Judge Charles S. Bradley, of Providence; Mayor Charles R. Chapman, of Hartford, and George M. Barnard, of Boston. Another meeting of creditors is to be held in Hartford on Monday.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 18—1:30 P.
M.—Consols closed at 12% for money and 92 a 92% for the ac-count. American securities easier; free-twenty bonds, 1862, 92%; 1865, old. 81%; 1867, do., 30%; ten-forces, 50. Ere Rail-way shares, 18%; Illinois Contrai, 10%; Atlantic and Great-Western, 36. FRANKFORT BOURSE-FRANKFORT, March 17-Evenior United States five-twenty bonds closed at 95% for the old Liventool Cotton Market.—Liventoot, March 18—158 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull and castar. Middling quands, 74d. a 75d.; imidding trienns, 75d. a 75d. The castar will be saided for the day have occu 10 300 baies, including 2000 for export and speculation. Stock of catton at as bound to this port is 55d,000, of which 35, 500baies are American.

Or vessels with American cotton cargoes there arrived years the seamer Virginia, 170a New York, with 75d. Liventool Bardon Virginia, 170a New York, with 75d. Liventool Bardon Virginia, 170a New York, which 75d. Liventool Bardon Virginia, 180a September 180a New York, with 75d. Liventool Bardon Virginia, 180a September 180a New York, with 75d. Liventool Bardon Virginia, 180a Per boll for Western danal. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET. LIVERPOOL March 18. 1/30 P. M. PORK, 90a per bbt, for softa prime mess.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. LIVERPOOL, March 18. 1/30 P. M. Spirits of tarcenting 18s. per cont.
Liverpool Produce Market. Liverpool, March 18. Loubon Produce Market. Liverpool, March 18. Cloverscot, 18s. a 60s. per cwi. for American red; lineard off, 4.33 a 4.55 close per ton.